

Western Carolinian.

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SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1830.

[VOL. XI. NO. 523.]

TERMS.—The price of the Western Carolinian will be as follows:—
Two dollars and a half per annum in advance, if paid in advance. The paper will be continued, except at the discretion of the Editors, until all arrears are paid. Advertisements will be inserted at 25 cents the square for the first week, and 15 cents each week thereafter. For the second week, and so on, until all arrears are paid to the Editors, as they may not be attended to.

A Neat Dwelling,
In the Town of Salisbury, for sale.
THIS property is pleasantly situated in the most agreeable part of the town, and is very suitable for a small family. The lot is spacious, and contains a very good garden, with much rare shrubbery. The terms can be made easy, as the most of the purchase money can be paid by note in the Bank, on the usual terms of accommodation. Persons wishing to purchase, can apply to Mr. E. A. Leasing, or to David F. Caldwell, Esq. (who is authorized to make title,) and the terms can be known.
H. C. JONES.
Feb. 20th, 1830. 08

Removal.
THOMAS DICKSON, Tailor,
RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his SHOP, to the building formerly occupied by Lowry and Templeton, and more recently by Wade W. Hampton, as a Tailor's Shop; on Main street, the west side, a few doors from the Court-House, in the town of Salisbury; where he is prepared to execute all descriptions of TAILORING.

after the nearest fashions, and on the shortest notice; and is prepared to make all kinds of Clothing in the first rate style, having in his employ six or seven first rate workmen, which enables him to do work on the shortest notice. All kinds of Cutting Out of Garments will be done on very moderate terms. All orders from a distance for work, will be most faithfully executed, according to directions, and within the shortest possible time. P. S. He has just received the latest fashions from Philadelphia and New-York; which will enable him to make fine Coats, &c. after the most approved style.
Salisbury, April 15th, 1830. 15

Cotton Gin Making.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Davidson, and the adjacent counties, that he continues to carry on, at his Shop in Lexington, the business of making COTTON GINS, equal to any manufactured in the United States; indeed, his Gins are preferred to all others, by those who have tried them; and have found a ready sale throughout a large extent of country. His prices shall be as reasonable as at any other shop in the Southern Country. All orders will be promptly attended to, and Gins finished in the shortest possible time. Repairing of Gins will be done on the shortest notice, and in the most substantial manner, by the public's humble servant,
HENRY A. CLINGMAN.
Lexington, May 20th, 1830. 2

Great Bargains in Lands.
THE subscriber offers for sale thirty or forty thousand acres of Land, situated in Ashe county, N. C. adjoining Burke county on the south, and the Tennessee line on the west and north. This land is surveyed off into tracts of from 800 to 1200 acres each, and the quality of each tract is certified to by the surveyor, who has made a plat of his survey which may be seen on application to Mr. White in Salisbury, Mr. C. C. Henderson of Lincoln, Mr. Thos. J. Forey of Burke county, or to subscriber in Asheville, Buncombe county. A large portion of this land is as good as any in the State. Lead ore has been discovered on different parts of the survey; and gold has been found adjacent to it: the climate is the most healthy and delightful in the world; and at no very distant day, this mountain region of North Carolina must become the favorite part of the state; the land is well timbered, and finely watered. The tracts marked 1st quality will be sold at 75 cents per acre; 2d quality, at 50 cents; and 3d quality, 40 cents per acre. The payments may be made in four yearly instalments with interest until paid; and the subscriber will give bond to make title on payment of the money and interest. So favorable an opportunity for obtaining good and cheap farms, was never before offered in this State. The title to the land is indisputable; warrants deeds will be given to purchasers. Application for further information, and for purchasing any part of these lands, can be made to Mr. White in Salisbury; Mr. C. C. Henderson in Lincoln, Mr. Thos. J. Forey of Burke county, or to the subscriber.
JOHN BROWN.
December 14th, 1829. 1000

N. B. The subscriber also offers about 20,000 acres of land in Buncombe and Haywood counties. Many of these lands contain some of the most valuable minerals in the Union. In a short time the subscriber will be prepared to lease some of these tracts to companies who might be disposed to work the valuable mines of iron, lead, silver, and gold, which they contain. He has already leased out some of the tracts, and has had fair offers for the sale of others. Any part of these lands will be sold, very low; and warrants titles made to purchasers. J. Brown.

To Gold Miners.
ENOCH E. PHILIPS informs Gold Miners, and others, that he carries on the Stone Cutting Business, near Salisbury, in its different branches. He gets out and cuts rocks for grinding gold ore, of all sizes, good quality, and finishes them off in the best style of workmanship. He now has on hand several pair of Gold Rocks, in the best style, which he will sell low for cash. He likewise cuts Mill Stones, dresses off rocks for steps, &c. on short notice; and low terms; and requests the patronage of the public in his line of business.
June 3d, 1830. 425

BLANKS
OF every description, neatly printed, and kept for sale at this Office.

BY AUTHORITY. Laws of the United States:

Passed at the First Session of the 21st Congress.

NUMBER 48.

An Act to establish a port of delivery at Delaware City.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Delaware City, in the District of Philadelphia, shall be a port of delivery; and a Surveyor shall be appointed, who shall reside at said City.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.
Approved, May 20, 1830.

ANDREW JACKSON.

NUMBER 49.

An Act making appropriations to carry into effect the treaty of Battle de Mortes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, to carry into effect a Treaty with the Chickasaw, Moccasin, and Winnebago Indians, ratified the twenty-third February, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, viz:

For the expense of distributing goods among the Indians at said Treaty, as stipulated in the fourth article, fifteen thousand, six hundred and eighty-two dollars; for purposes of education, as provided by the fifth article, for the years, three thousand dollars; for compensation of Commissioners, and other expenses attending the adjustment of boundaries, and other objects referred to in the first, second, and third articles, five thousand dollars.
Approved, May 20, 1830.

NUMBER 50.

An Act for the relief of the City Council of Charleston, South Carolina.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, if so much be necessary, be applied by the Secretary of the Treasury to the erection, or purchase of a United States Marine Hospital for the sick and disabled seamen, at Charleston, South Carolina; and also, to indemnify the City Council of Charleston for the damages which they have sustained, from being obliged to provide a building, or buildings for such sick and disabled seamen, as would have been entitled to relief from the Marine Hospital fund, in consequence of the failure of the Treasury Department, to furnish the amount of fifteen thousand dollars, for the erection of the Marine Hospital, according to the terms of a contract entered into in the year one thousand eight hundred and four, between the then Secretary of the Treasury, and the said City Council.
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the foregoing purposes, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.
Approved, May 20, 1830.

NUMBER 51.

An Act to reduce the duties on Coffee, Tea, and Cocoa.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, the duty on Coffee shall be two cents per pound, and from and after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, the duty on Coffee shall be one cent per pound, and no more; and from and after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, the duty on Coffee shall be one cent per pound, and no more. And that, from and after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, the following rates of duty and no other, shall be levied and collected on teas imported from China, or other place east of the Cape of Good Hope, and in vessels of the United States, to wit: Imperial, Gunpowder, and Gomee, twenty-five cents per pound; Hyson, and Young Hyson, eighteen cents per pound; Hyson Skin, and other Green Teas, twelve cents per pound; Souchong, and other Black Teas, except Bohea, ten cents per pound; and Bohea four cents per pound; and on teas imported from any other place, or in vessels other than those of the United States, the following rates, to wit: Imperial, Gunpowder, and Gomee, thirty-seven cents; Hyson and Young Hyson, twenty-seven cents; Hyson Skin, and other green teas, twenty cents; Souchong, and other black teas, except Bohea, eight cents, and Bohea six cents per pound.
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That Tea, Cocoa, and Coffee which have been, or which shall be hereafter, put into the Custom House stores, under the bond of the importer, and which shall remain under the control of the proper officer of the customs, on the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, shall be subject to no higher duty than if the same were imported, respectively, after the said thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to alter or postpone the time when the duty on the said Tea, Cocoa, and Coffee shall be payable.
Approved, May 20, 1830.

NUMBER 52.

An Act to amend an act, entitled, "An act to regulate the practice in the Courts of the United States, for the District of Louisiana."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the mode of proceeding in drawing and empanelling juries in the Courts of the United States for the Louisiana Districts shall be the same as is now provided by law in the District Courts of the State of Louisiana; and that the Judge of the United States Courts in said District be, and he is hereby authorized, by rule, to adopt any amendment that may hereafter be made to the laws of the said State, prescribing the qualification of jurors, and providing for drawing and empanelling juries.
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all the duties prescribed by the laws of the State of Louisiana, to be performed by the sheriff, in relation to the drawing and summoning of jurors, shall be performed by the marshals, and those so prescribed for the Parish Judge, or the District Judge of the state, be performed by the District Judge of the United States. And that the duties so prescribed by the said State laws, imposed on any other State officer, shall be performed by such householders as shall be designated by the said Judge of the District Court of the United States.
Approved, May 20, 1830.

NUMBER 53.

An Act to quiet the titles of certain purchasers of lands between the lines of Ludlow and Roberts, in the State of Ohio.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to pay, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to the Virginia military claimants of lands situated between the two lines in the State of Ohio, commonly called Ludlow's and Roberts' lines, and South of the Greenville treaty line, located prior to the twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, the sum of sixty-two thousand five hundred and fifteen dollars and twenty-five cents, with interest thereon from the fourth March, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, at six per cent. per annum, until paid; being the amount at which said lands were valued, exclusive of improvements, under the act of Congress, entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States to enter into certain negotiations relative to the lands located under Virginia military land warrants, lying between Ludlow's and Roberts' lines, in the State of Ohio;" Provided however, That, before the payment of said sum, the said claimants shall relinquish, by deed or deeds, to the United States, in such manner as the President shall direct, their title or titles to the said lands.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the payments shall be made as directed to the said claimants, according to the valuation of their respective tracts of land, made under the above recited act of Congress.
Approved, May 26, 1830.

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Approved, May 26, 1830.

SHOCCO SPRINGS.

Warren County, North Carolina.

ON the 1st day of June next, the House at Shocco Springs, one mile south of Warrenton, and seven miles North of Lewisburg, was opened for the reception of visitors. The great advantages of this watering place in cases of Dyspepsia, other diseases and debility, having been tested by those who have attended to them, it is only necessary to say, that all the Buildings are in excellent repair and condition. The accommodation, in every respect, shall be such as my best efforts can effect, for comfort and convenience to all who may visit the place. To those who have not visited Shocco, it may be necessary to say, that the buildings are sufficiently numerous and conveniently arranged for the accommodation of a large assembly. The private apartments will afford ample retirement to those who prefer it, and the public Halls are abundantly spacious to receive an who may desire company, and where music and dancing can be enjoyed by such as delight in it.

An arrangement will be made to have Divine Worship performed at the Springs on the Sabbath day, where such visitors as may choose, can attend preaching without inconvenience. In addition to the valuable Medical qualities of the Shocco waters, they are located in a most healthy part of the country, surrounded by a pointed society, where the invalid can be restored to health, in an agreeable circle. The best of servants have been provided; the Bar will be found to contain the choicest Liquors, and no pains will be spared to render the time of visitors perfectly comfortable. My terms for Board, &c. will be \$1 per day for each grown person—Children and Servants half price. For Horses \$15 per month, or 60 cents per day.

—ANN JOHNSON.

NOTICE.

There will be a BALL and PARTY furnished at Shocco Springs, on the evenings of the 6th and 7th July. The Music provided for the occasion will not be inferior, if not superior, to any that was ever heard in North Carolina.
Shocco Springs, May 1st, 1830. 4123

It is stated in the Hartford Mercury, that the Connecticut State Prison, one of the best conducted and most efficient in the United States, has cleared during the past year five thousand dollars, of which two thousand five hundred has been paid into the State Treasury.

A fluent speaker will pronounce 7,200 words in an hour, 150 in a minute, and 2 in a moment.

MAYSVILLE ROAD BILL.

The following is the Message of President Jackson to the House of Representatives, referred to in our Congressional proceedings:
To the House of Representatives.

GENTLEMEN: I have maturely considered the bill proposing to authorize "a subscription of stock in the Maysville, Washington, Paris, and Lexington Turnpike Road Company," and now return the same to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with my objections to its passage.

Sincerely friendly to the improvement of our country by means of roads and canals, I regret that any difference of opinion in the mode of contributing to it should exist between us; and if, in stating this difference, I go beyond what the occasion may be deemed to call for, I hope to find an apology in the great importance of the subject, an unfeigned respect for the high source from which this branch of it has emanated, and an anxious wish to be correctly understood by my constituents in the discharge of all my duties. Diversity of sentiment among public functionaries, actuated by the same general motives on the character and tendency of particular measures, is an incident common to all Governments, and the more to be expected in one which, like ours, owes its existence to the freedom of opinion, and must be upheld by the same influence.

Controlled, as we thus are, by a higher tribunal, before which our respective acts will be canvassed with the indulgence due to the imperfections of our nature, and with that intelligence and unbiassed judgment which are the true correctives of error, all that our responsibility demands is, that the public good should be the measure of our views, dictating alike their frank expression and honest maintenance.

In the Message which was presented to Congress at the opening of its present session, I endeavored to exhibit briefly my views upon the important and highly interesting subject to which our attention is now to be directed. I was desirous of presenting to the Representatives of the several States in Congress assembled, the inquiry, whether some mode could not be devised which would reconcile the diversity of opinion concerning the powers of this Government over the subject of internal improvement, and the manner in which these powers, if conferred by the Constitution, ought to be exercised. The act which I am called upon to consider, has, therefore, been passed with a knowledge of my views on this question, as these are expressed in the Message referred to. In that document the following suggestion will be found:

"After the extinction of the public debt, it is not probable that any adjustment of the tariff, upon principles satisfactory to the people of the Union, will, until a remote period, if ever, leave the government without a considerable surplus in the treasury, beyond what may be required for its current service. As, then, the period approaches when the application of the revenue to the payment of the debt will cease, the disposition of the surplus will present a subject for the serious deliberation of Congress; and it may be fortunate for the country that it is yet to be decided. Considered in connection with the difficulties which have heretofore attended appropriations for purposes of internal improvement, and with those which this experience tells us will certainly arise, whenever power over such subjects may be exercised by the General Government, it is hoped that it may lead to the adoption of some plan which will reconcile the diversified interests of the States, and strengthen the bonds which unite them. Every member of the Union, in peace and in war, will be benefited by the improvement of inland navigation and the construction of highways in the several States. Let us, then, endeavor to attain this benefit in a mode which will be satisfactory to all."

That hitherto "adopted has been deprecated as an infringement of the Constitution by many of our fellow-citizens; while, by others, it has been viewed as inexpedient. All feel that it has been employed at the expense of harmony in the legislative councils; and, adhering to the constitutional power of Congress to make what I consider a proper disposition of the surplus revenue, I subjoin the following remarks: "To avoid these evils, it appears to me that the most safe, just, and federal disposition which could be made of the surplus revenue, would be its apportionment among the several States, according to their ratio of representation; and should this measure not be found warranted by the Constitution, that it would be expedient to propose to the States an amendment authorizing it."

The constitutional power of the Federal Government to construct or promote works of internal improvement, presents itself in two points of view: the first in bearing upon the sovereignty of the states within whose limits their execution is contemplated, if jurisdiction of the territory which they may occupy be claimed as necessary to their preservation and use; the second asserting the simple right to appropriate money from the national treasury in aid of such works when undertaken by State authority, surrendering the claim of jurisdiction. In the first view the question of power is an open one, and can be decided without the embarrassment attending the other, arising from the practice of the Government.

Although frequently and strenuously attempted, the power, to this extent, has never been exercised by the Government in a single instance. It does not, in my opinion, possess it, and no bill, therefore, which, admits it, can receive my official sanction.

But, in the other view of the power, the question is differently situated. The ground taken at an early period of the Government, was, "that whenever money has been raised, by the general authority, and is to be applied to a particular measure, a question arises, whether the particular measure, be within the enumerated authorities vested in Congress. If it be, the money requisite for it may be applied to it; if not, no such application can be made." The document in which this principle was first advanced is of deservedly high authority, and should be held in grateful remembrance for its immediate agency in rescuing the country from much existing abuse, and for its conservative effect upon some of the most valuable principles of the constitution. The symmetry and purity of the Government, would doubtless have been better preserved, if this restriction of the power of appropriation could have been maintained, without weakening its ability to fulfill the general objects of its institution; an effect so likely to attend its admission, notwithstanding its apparent fitness, that every subsequent administration of the Government, embracing a period of thirty, out of the forty-two years of its existence, has adopted a more enlarged construction of the power. It is not my purpose to detain you by a minute recital of the acts which sustain this assertion, but it is proper that I should notice some of the most prominent, in order that the reflections which they suggest to my mind may be better understood.

In the administration of Mr. Jefferson we have two examples of the exercise of the right of appropriation, which in the consideration attached to their adoption and in their effects upon the public mind, have had a greater agency in marking the character of the power, than any subsequent events. I allude to the payment of fifteen millions of dollars for the purchase of Louisiana; and to the original appropriation for the construction of the Cumberland road; the latter act deriving much weight from the acquiescence and approbation of three of the most powerful of the original members of the confederacy, expressed through their respective Legislatures. Although the circumstances of the latter case may be such as to deprive so much of it as relates to the actual construction of the road, of the force of an obligatory exposition of the Constitution, it must nevertheless be admitted that, so far as the more appropriation of money is concerned, they present the principle in its most imposing aspect. No less than twenty-three different laws have been passed through all the forms of the Constitution, appropriating upwards of two millions and a half of dollars out of the National Treasury in support of that improvement, with the approbation of every President of the United States, including, my predecessor, since its commencement.

Independently of the sanction given to appropriations for the Cumberland and other roads and objects, under this power, the administration of Mr. Madison was characterized by an act which furnishes the strongest evidence of his opinion of its extent. A bill passed through both Houses of Congress, and presented for his approval, "Setting apart & pledging certain funds for constructing roads and canals, and improving the navigation of water courses, in order to facilitate, promote, and give security to internal commerce among the several States; and to render more easy, and less expensive, the means and provisions for the common defence." Regarding the bill as asserting a power in the Federal Government to construct roads and canals within the limits of the States in which they were made, he objected to its passage, on the ground of its unconstitutionality, declaring that the assent of the respective States, in the mode provided by the bill, could not confer the power in question.

that the only cases in which the consent and assent of particular States can extend the power of Congress, are those specified and provided for in the Constitution; and supposing, on these grounds, his opinion, that a restriction of the power 'to provide for the common defence and general welfare,' to cases which are to be provided for by the expenditure of money, would still leave within the legislative power of Congress, all the great and most important measures of Government, money being the ordinary and necessary means of carrying them into execution." I have not been able to consider these declarations in any other point of view, than as a concession that the right of appropriation is not limited by the power to carry into effect the measure for which the money is asked, as was formerly contended.

The views of Mr. Monroe upon this subject, were not left to inference. During his administration a bill was passed through both Houses of Congress, conferring the jurisdiction and prescribing the mode by which the Federal Government should exercise it in the case of the Cumberland Road. He returned it with objections to its passage, and in assigning them, took occasion to say, that in the early stages of the Government, he had inclined to the construction that it had no right to expend money, except in the performance of acts authorized by the other specific grants of power, according to a strict construction of them; but that, on further reflection and observation his mind had undergone a change; that his opinion then was, "that Congress have an unlimited power to raise money, and that, in its appropriation, they have a discretionary power, restricted only by the duty to appropriate it to purposes of common defence, and of general, not local, national, not State benefit;" and this was avowed to be the governing principle through the residue of his administration. The views of the last administration are of such recent date as to render a particular reference to them unnecessary. It is well known that the appropriating power, to the utmost extent which had been claimed for it, in relation to internal improvements, was fully recognized and exercised by it.

This brief reference to known facts, will be sufficient to show the difficulty, if not impracticability, of bringing back the operations of the Government to the construction of the Constitution set up in 1790, assuming that to be its true reading, in relation to the power under consideration: Thus giving an admonitory proof of the force of implication, and the necessity of guarding the Constitution with sleepless vigilance, against the authority of precedents which have not the sanction of its most plainly defined powers. For, although it is the duty of all to look to that sacred instrument, instead of the statute book, to repel at all times, encroachments upon its spirit, which are too apt to be effected by the conjuncture of peculiar and facilitating circumstances; it is not less true, that the public good and the nature of our political institutions require, that individual differences should yield to a well settled acquiescence of the people and confederated authorities in particular constructions of the Constitution, on doubtful points. Not to concede this much to the spirit of our institutions, would impair their stability, and defeat the objects of the Constitution itself.

The bill before me, does not call for a more definite opinion upon the particular circumstances which will warrant appropriations of money by Congress, to aid works of internal improvement, for although the extension of the power to apply money beyond that of carrying into effect the object for which it is appropriated, has, as we have seen, been long claimed and exercised by the Federal Government, yet such grants have always been professedly under the control of the general principle, that the works which might be thus aided, should be "of a general, not local, national, not State" character. A disregard of this distinction, would of necessity lead to the subversion of the federal system. That even this is an unsafe, one, arbitrary in its nature, and liable, consequently, to great abuses, is too obvious to require the confirmation of experience. It is, however, sufficiently definite and imperative to my mind, to forbid my approbation of any bill having the character of the one under consideration. I have given to its provisions all the reflection demanded by a just regard for the interests of those of our fellow citizens who have desired its passage, and by the respect which is due to a co-ordinate branch of the Government; but I am not able to view it in any other light than as a measure of purely local character; or if it can be considered national, that no further distinction between the appropriate duties of the General and State Government, need be attempted; for there can be no local interest that may not with equal propriety be denominated national. It has no connection with an established system of improvements; is exclusively within the limits of a State, starting at a point on the Ohio river, and running out sixty miles to an interior town; and even as far as the State is interested, confer-

ing partial instead of general advantages.

Considering the magnitude and importance of the power, and the embarrassments to which, from the very nature of the thing, it is almost necessarily subjected, the real friends of internal improvement ought not to be willing to confide it to accident and chance. What is properly national in its character, or otherwise, is an inquiry which is often extremely difficult of solution. The appropriations of one year, for an object which is considered national, may be rendered nugatory, by the refusal of a succeeding Congress to continue the work, on the ground that it is local. No aid can be derived from the intervention of corporations. The question regards the character of the work, not that of those by whom it is to be accomplished. Notwithstanding the union of the Government with the corporation, by whose immediate agency, any work of internal improvement is carried on, the inquiry will still remain, is it national and conducive to the benefit of the whole, or local, and operating only to the advantage of a portion of the Union.

But, although I might not feel it to be my official duty to interpose the executive veto, to the passage of a bill appropriating money for the construction of such works as are authorized by the States, and are national in their character, I do not wish to be understood as expressing an opinion, that it is expedient at this time, for the General Government to embark in a system of this kind, and anxious that my constituents should be possessed of my views, on this, as well as on all other subjects, which they have committed to my discretion, I shall state them frankly and briefly. Besides many minor considerations, there are two prominent views of the subject, which have made a deep impression upon my mind, which, I think, are well entitled to your serious attention, and will, I hope, be maturely weighed by the people.

From the official communication submitted to you, it appears, that if no adverse and unforeseen contingency happens in our foreign relations, and no unusual diversion be made of the funds set apart for the payment of the national debt, we may look with confidence to its entire extinguishment in the short period of four years. The extent to which this pleasing anticipation is dependent upon the policy, which may be pursued in relation to measures, of the character of the one now under consideration, must be obvious to all, and equally so, that the events of the present session are well calculated to awaken public solicitude upon this subject. By the statement from the Treasury Department, and those from the Clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives, herewith submitted, it appears that the bills which have passed into laws, and those which, in all probability, will pass before the adjournment of Congress, anticipate appropriations which, with the ordinary expenditures for the support of Government, will exceed considerably the amount in the Treasury for the year 1830. Thus whilst we are diminishing the revenue by a reduction of the duties on tea, coffee, and cocoa, the appropriations for internal improvements are increasing beyond the available means of the Treasury; and if to this circulation be added the amount contained in bills which are pending before the two Houses, it may be safely affirmed, that ten millions of dollars, would not make up the excess over the Treasury receipts, unless the payment of the national debt be postponed, and the means now pledged to that object applied to those enumerated in these bills. With out a well regulated system of internal improvement, this exhausting mode of appropriation is not likely to be avoided, and the plain consequence must be, either a continuance of the national debt, or a resort to additional taxes.

Although many of the States, with a laudable zeal, and under the influence of an enlightened policy, are successfully applying their separate efforts to works of this character, the desire to enlist the aid of the General Government in the construction of such as from their nature ought to devolve upon it, and to which the means of the individual States are inadequate, is both rational and patriotic; and, if that desire is not gratified now, it does not follow that it never will be. The general intelligence and public spirit of the American people, furnish a sure guarantee, that, at the proper time, this policy will be made to prevail under circumstances more auspicious to its successful prosecution, than those which now exist. But great as this object undoubtedly is, it is not the only one which demands the fostering care of the Government. The preservation and success of the Republican principle rests with us. To elevate its character and extend its influence, rank among our most important duties; and the best means to accomplish this desirable end, are those which will rivet the attachment of our citizens to the Government of their choice, by the comparative lightness of their public burdens, and by the attraction which the superior success of its operations will present to the admiration and respect of the world. Through the favor of an overruling and indulgent Providence, our

country is blessed with general prosperity, and our citizens exempted from the pressure of taxation which other, less favored portions of the human family, are obliged to bear; yet, it is true, that many of the taxes collected from our citizens through the medium of imposts, have, for a considerable period, been onerous. In many particulars, these taxes have borne severely upon the laboring and less prosperous classes of the community, being imposed on the necessities of life, and this, too, in cases where the burden was not relieved by the consciousness, that it would ultimately contribute to make us independent of foreign nations for articles of prime necessity, by the encouragement of their growth and manufacture at home. They have been cheerfully borne, because they were thought to be necessary to the support of Government, and the payment of the debts unavoidably incurred in the acquisition and maintenance of our national rights and liberties. But have we a right to calculate on the same cheerful acquiescence, when it is known that the necessity for their continuance would cease, were it not for irregular, improvident, and unequal appropriations of the public funds? Will not the people demand, as they have a right to do, such a prudent system of expenditure, as will pay the debts of the Union, and authorize the reduction of every tax, to as low a point as the wise observance of the necessity to protect that portion of our manufactures and labor, whose prosperity is essential to our national safety and independence, will allow? When the national debt is paid, the duties upon those articles which we do not raise, may be repealed with safety, and still leave, I trust without oppression to any section of the country, an accumulating surplus fund, which may be beneficially applied to some well digested system of improvement.

Under this view, the question, as to the manner in which the Federal Government can, or ought to embark in the construction of roads and canals, and the extent to which it may impose burthens on the people for these purposes, may be presented on its own merits, free of all disguise, and of every embarrassment, except such as may arise from the Constitution itself. Assuming these suggestions to be correct, will not our constituents require the observance of a course by which they can be effected? Ought they not to require it? With the best disposition to aid, as far as I can conscientiously, in furtherance of internal improvement, my opinion is, that the soundest views of national policy at this time, point to such a course. Besides, the avoidance of an evil influence upon the local concerns of the country, how solid is the advantage which the Government will reap from it in the elevation of its character? How gratifying the effect, of presenting to the world the sublime spectacle of a republic of more than twelve millions of happy people, in the fifty-fourth year of her existence, after having passed through two protracted wars; the one for the acquisition, and the other for the maintenance of liberty—free from debt, and with all her immense resources unfettered! What a salutary influence would not such an exhibition exercise upon the cause of liberal principles and free Government throughout the world? Would we not ourselves find, in its effect, an additional guarantee, that our political institutions will be transmitted to the most remote posterity, without decay? A course of policy destined to witness events like these, cannot be benefited by a legislation which tolerates a scramble for appropriations that have no relation to any general system of improvement, and whose good effects must, of necessity, be very limited. In the best view of these appropriations, the abuses to which they lead far exceeds the good which they are capable of promoting. They may be resorted to as artful expedients, to shift upon the Government the losses of unsuccessful private speculation, and thus, by ministering to personal ambition and self-aggrandisement, tend to sap the foundations of public virtue, and taint the administration of the Government with a demoralizing influence.

In the other view of the subject, and the only remaining one, which it is my intention to present at this time, is involved the expediency of embarking in a system of internal improvement, without a previous amendment of the Constitution, explaining and defining the precise powers of the Federal Government over it. Assuming the right to appropriate money, to aid in the construction of national works, to be warranted by the contemporaneous and continued exposition of the Constitution, its insufficiency for the successful prosecution of them, must be admitted by all candid minds. If we look to usage to define the extent of the right, that will be found so variant, and embracing so much that has been overruled, as to involve the whole subject in great uncertainty and to render the execution of our respective duties in relation to it, replete with difficulty and embarrassment. It is in regard to such works, and the acquisition of additional territory, that the practice obtained its first footing. In most, if not all other disputed questions of appropriation, the

construction of the Constitution may be regarded as unsettled, if the right to apply money, in the enumerated cases, is placed on the ground of usage.

This subject has been one of much, and I may add, painful reflection to me. It has bearings that are well calculated to exert a powerful influence upon our hitherto prosperous system of government, and which, on some accounts, may even excite despondency in the breast of an American citizen. I will not detain you with professions of zeal in the cause of internal improvements. If to be their friend is a virtue which deserves commendation, our country is blessed with an abundance of it; for I do not suppose there is an intelligent citizen who does not wish to see them flourish. But though all are their friend, but few, I trust, are unmindful of the means by which they should be promoted: none certainly are so degenerate as to desire their success at the cost of that sacred instrument, with the preservation of which is indissolubly bound our country's hopes. If different impressions are entertained in any quarter; if it is expected that the people of this country, reckless of their constitutional obligations, will prefer their local interest to principles of the Union, such expectations will in the end be disappointed; or if it be not so, then, indeed, has the world but little to hope from the example of free government. When an honest observance of constitutional compacts cannot be obtained from communities like ours it need not be anticipated elsewhere; and the cause in which there has been so much martyrdom, and from which so much was expected by the friends of liberty, may be abandoned; and the degrading truth, that man is unfit for self government admitted. And this will be the case if expediency be made a rule of construction in interpreting the Constitution. Power, in no government, could desire a better shield for the insidious advances, which it is ever ready to make, upon the checks that are designed to restrain its action.

But I do not entertain such gloomy apprehensions. If it be the wish of the people that the construction of roads and canals should be conducted by the Federal Government, it is not only highly expedient, but indispensably necessary, that a previous amendment of the Constitution delegating the necessary power, and defining and restricting its exercise with reference to the sovereignty of the States, should be made. Without it, nothing extensively useful can be effected. The right to exercise as much jurisdiction as is necessary to preserve the works, and to raise funds by the collection of tolls to keep them in repair, cannot be dispensed with. The Cumberland road should be an instructive admonition of the consequences of acting without this right. Year after year, contests are witnessed, growing out of efforts to obtain the necessary appropriations for completing and repairing this useful work. Whilst one Congress may claim and exercise the power, a succeeding one may deny it, and this fluctuating opinion must be unavoidably fatal to any scheme, which, from its extent, would promote the interests and elevate the character of the country. The experience of the past has shown that the opinion of Congress is subject to such fluctuations.

If it be the desire of the people that the agency of the Federal Government should be confined to the appropriation of money, in aid of such undertakings, in virtue of State authorities, then the occasion, the manner, and the extent of the appropriations, should be made the subject of constitutional regulation. This is the more necessary, in order that they may be equitable among the several States; promote harmony between different sections of the Union and their Representatives; preserve other parts of the Constitution from being undermined by the exercise of doubtful powers; or the too great extension of those which are not so; and protect the whole subject against the deleterious influence of combinations to carry, by concert, measures which considered by themselves, might meet but little countenance.

That a constitutional adjustment of this power, upon equitable principles, is, in the highest degree, desirable, can scarcely be doubted; nor can it fail to be promoted by every sincere friend to the success of our political institutions. In no Government are appeals to the source of power, in cases of real doubt, more suitable than in ours. No good motive can be assigned for the exercise of power by the constituted authorities, while those, for whose benefit it is to be exercised, have not conferred it, and may not be willing to confer it. It would seem to me that an honest application of the conceded powers of the general Government to the advancement of the commonwealth, present a sufficient scope to satisfy a reasonable ambition. The difficulty and supposed impracticability of obtaining an amendment of the Constitution in this respect, is, I firmly believe, in a great degree, unfounded. The time has never yet been, when the patriotism and intelligence of the American People were not fully equal to the greatest exigency, and it never will, when the subject calling forth their interposition is plainly rep-

resented to them. To do so with the question involved in this bill, and to urge them to an early, zealous, and full consideration of their deep importance, is, in my estimation, among the highest of our duties.

A supposed connexion between appropriations for internal improvement and the system of protecting duties growing out of the anxieties of those more immediately interested in their success, has given rise to suggestions which it is proper I should notice on this occasion. My opinions on these subjects have never been concealed from those who had a right to know them. Those which I have entertained on the latter, have frequently placed me in opposition to individuals as well as communities, whose claims upon my friendship and gratitude are of the strongest character; but I trust there has been nothing in my public life which has exposed me to the suspicion of being thought capable of sacrificing my views of duty to private considerations, however strong they may have been, or deep the regrets which they are capable of exciting.

As long as the encouragement of domestic manufactures is directed to national ends, it shall receive from me temperate but steady support. There is no necessary connexion between it and the system of appropriations. On the contrary, it appears to me that the supposition of their dependence upon each other, is calculated to excite the prejudices of the public against both. The former is sustained on the grounds of its consistency with the letter and spirit of the constitution, of its origin being traced to the assent of all the parties to the original compact, and of its having the support and approbation of a majority of the people, on which account, it is at least entitled to a fair experiment. The suggestions to which I have alluded refer to a forced continuance of the national debt, by means of large appropriations, as a substitute for the security which the system derives from the principles on which it has hitherto been sustained. Such a course would certainly indicate either an unreasonable distrust of the people, or a consciousness that the system does not possess sufficient soundness for its support, if left to their voluntary choice and its own merits.

Those who suppose that any policy thus founded can be long upheld in this country, have looked upon its history with eyes very different from mine. This policy like every other, must abide with the will of the people, who will not be likely to allow any device, however specious, to conceal its character and tendency.

In presenting these opinions I have spoken with the freedom and candor which I thought the occasion for their expression called for, and now respectfully return the bill which has been under consideration for your further deliberation and judgment. **ANDREW JACKSON.**
May 27, 1830.

The Attorney General made a report on a memorial referred to him by the Assembly, containing charges against the Grand Chapter of Free Masons of this State, with instructions to examine into them, and if he found cause to file an information in the nature of a *quo warranto*, to obtain a judgment or decree of forfeiture of the charter. In the opinion of the Attorney General no such information can be filed except by leave granted by the Supreme Court or one of its justices, to obtain which evidence must be given of the matters on which it is prayed for. He had made inquiries of the memorialists if they could furnish such legal evidence, but without obtaining any. In the absence thereof, he thinks no such proceeding can be instituted. The report was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. *N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Mr. LIVINGSTON has lately broached a novel idea in relation to internal improvements, viz:—That in order to patronize new undertakings, as they may be successively presented, the funds to meet subscriptions on the part of the government, should be drawn from the proceeds of the sales of other stocks invested in works of internal improvement, and owned by the U. States. Unless some plan of this kind be adopted, Mr. L. thinks that the Treasury of the United States will be utterly inadequate to meet the incessant calls for governmental patronage; and that the whole system, therefore, would soon fall into disrepute, and be abandoned by its friends. *Mercury.*

Naval.—Captain BEVERLY KENNON has been appointed to the command of the U. S. sloop of war *Vandalia*, on the Coast of Brazil, in place of Captain *Gallagher*. Captain Kennon left Norfolk on Sunday last for Baltimore, where he will embark in the brig *Virginia*, for Rio. Purser John De Bree also goes out in the *Virginia* to join the U. S. ship *Hudson*, on the same station. *Norfolk Beacon.*

A clergyman in Vermont, advertises that he won't perform the ceremony of marriage and *find himself*, for one dollar, the legal fee, and he calls upon other clergymen to follow his example.

Salisbury:

JUNE 15, 1850.

TO THE PATRONS OF THIS PAPER.

Called, by an appointment from the President, with the sanction of the Senate of the United States, to the discharge of official duties abroad, the undersigned has deemed it expedient to part from his interest and to relinquish his agency in the conduct of this Paper. In disposing of the concern to Messrs. JONES & CRAIG, he has consulted more the essential interests of the Republic, (whose principles he has advocated with warmth and seal) than his own private advantage. In their hands, the undersigned feels no hesitation in declaring, the cause of Republicanism may be safely confided, and that by them it will ever be supported with dignity and devotion. He therefore entreats for them a continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto bestowed upon this Paper,—every concession with which, on his part, is now dissolved.

In taking leave of his friends and supporters, the undersigned must be permitted to express deep and feeling regret, that he is forced to sever, even for a period, the relations which, for so long a time, have existed, with uninterrupted harmony and unmingled contentment, between himself and the people of this section of the State. The only consolatory reflection, which can, in any degree, assuage the grief and sorrow which so sensibly affect him at the bare contemplation of a departure from his family and friends, is the hope that a sea-voyage will be advantageous to his declining health,—and his steadfast reliance on the Divine Superintendence, that He, "who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," will one day restore him, renewed in health and buoyant in spirits, to the bosom of his family and the circle of his friends and neighbors.

PHILO WHITE.

Salisbury, June 9th, 1850.

It will be perceived, a change has taken place in the conduct of this paper, by the withdrawal of the former Editor, and its transfer to us.

Being placed in new hands, we deem it incumbent upon us to make an *exposé* of our views, in relation to the prominent topics of discussion, which seem to fix and absorb the attention of this nation, upon the ultimate decision of which, hangs its destiny.

We have enlisted under the Republican banner, determined to push boldly forward in the prosecution of every plan, which can hold forth in its establishment, the prospect of the eventual triumph of those principles, by the guidance of which alone, we can ever promise ourselves immovable security in the possession and enjoyment of our liberty and peace, prosperity and happiness. We look to Republicanism in its pure and unalloyed sense, as the cynosure, which is to conduct us to all that is commanding in power, elevated in grandeur and imposing in greatness. What then is to preserve this Republican mould, that must imprint upon our national character, the pride of freemen and call forth the admiration of the enlightened world? we can only look for the fulfillment of that, soothing expectancy, in the eventual triumph of the Union over consolidation, and of the constitution over constructive powers. Could we bring our minds to believe in the dangerous opinions inculcated by those who would thus deform the symmetry and exact proportions of our political system, as to the proper mode of constraining the powers delegated to the general government in the convention of the states, we should still differ with them as to the propriety of entrusting those powers in the hands of the national legislature. In entering into the compact, which at present forms the basis of association between the different states, the parties to it did not intend to part with any other powers, than those which are expressly relinquished and forbidden, the exercise of which by the several states, was found impracticable and dangerous to the safety and well-being of the Union. With the knowledge of these facts we will never consent to advocate any system of policy, which must inevitably lead to disunion, unless arrested in its progress by the strong arm of truth and a just sense of the injustice practiced by one portion of the Union upon the other.

We will cordially lend our aid in the support of any system of measures, looking to the internal improvement of the states, under the countenance, and with the succor of the appropriating power of the state governments, and such we deem the only legitimate mode of forwarding the improvement of the various sections of our country.

We do not yet (notwithstanding many of our more Southern friends seem to have slender hopes of the continuance, much longer of the confederation) think the cause of permanent Union so desperate. We know there is a redeeming spirit in the people, and we think we can already begin to see the gradual reflux of affairs from the low ebb, to which the Southern interests have declined, under the continued drive of oppressive taxation and undue distribution.

With the original design of a tariff, we profess ourselves to be well pleased, since it was intended as a substitute for direct taxation. A moderate rate of duties, sufficient to defray the actual and necessary expenses of the government, and to meet contingencies, would in our estimation prove the scheme of the tariff, a wise and salutary exchange for that of direct taxation. But its primary intent has been most

grossly abused, and the motives of its originators, shamefully misrepresented. The advantages, which under proper regulations and judicious management, a liberal tariff would have offered, in the view of financiers, as the least arduous and most efficient means of raising a revenue for the support of the government of the nation, have been perverted to destructive purposes, and the tariff has been made an engine of ruin and oppression. Let us then leave no nerve unstrung in the defence of constitutional liberty. Let us show no inclination to compromise any portion of the rights of freemen, since slow and gradual intrusions, upon our borders, are less perceptible, and the least liable when discovered, to meet with any serious opposition. When a few more strong holds shall be acquired, and the chances of success thereby increased, our enemies will throw off the mask and carry every thing before them by the decided advantage, which our listlessness and lukewarmness will assuredly give them over us. It was a favorite saying of Anne of Austria, "fetter the people while they slumber, they will wake up in dependence." If our Southern people slumber, will not the enemy surprise them? Being aroused from their lethargy, great will be their astonishment when they find the fetters of dependence closely riveted upon them!

The times are now approaching, when it will be necessary to scrutinize closely the principles of men, who seek to be placed at the helm of affairs. Our personal friendships and individual predilections should be immolated upon the altar of liberty, and great will be the merit of the sacrifice! Every man should select the independence of his country, as the polar star, by which to steer his course thro' the stormy sea of conflicts which now agitate, and thump the political barque, in which he has hitherto sailed with security and success.

This is a crisis most imposing and eventful with regard to the perpetuation and prosperity of the Union. We will soon learn whether the will of one set of men, who aim at the advancement of local interests and sectional views, is to be set up in continued opposition to the constitutional rules, so plainly and explicitly written down in the well known volume of our political creed.

We hope our efforts will not be spent without a suitable reward, whilst we labour to counteract the evil tendency of the mode of construction, adopted by those, who give such unlimited powers to the general government. The constitutional compact is a charter of specified grants.—*Ita lex scripta est.*

The Hon. Henry W. Canner of this State, and the Hon. William T. Nuckolls of South Carolina, passed through this place, during the past week, on their return from Washington City. We are sorry to learn that the Hon. Saml. P. Carson is confined, in Washington City, by severe indisposition.

We have had the Message of President Jackson, to the House of Representatives, announcing his refusal to sign the Bill proposing to authorize a subscription to the Maysville Road Company. (to be found on the 1st page of our paper) under partial investigation. The many duties, which have devolved upon us, since we have been installed into this Office, have prevented us from bestowing that attentive consideration upon this important document, which we have it in contemplation to do, when more at leisure, and which its importance seems to urge upon us. We will therefore offer it to our readers without further comment at present, with a promise to give our views in relation to it, at some subsequent time, seizing upon the earliest opportunity after arranging the concerns of our Office, with a view to the faithful and regular publication of our paper.

Celebration in Lincoln.—We are requested to announce that suitable arrangements have been made at Lincoln, preparatory to the celebration of the approaching Anniversary of our Independence. Michael Hoke, Esq. has been selected to deliver the Oration. Chas. Leonard Esq. Doct. S. P. Simpson, Maj. John Michael, Thos. Williamson, Esq. Jacob Reinhardt, Esq. Col. John Zimmerman and B. J. Thompson, Esq. have been chosen as the committee of arrangements. P. G. Roberts, Jas. B. Henderson, B. J. Thompson, J. R. Williamson, J. A. Ramsour, J. H. McFarland and W. B. Heiskell, Esqrs. compose the Committee of toasts. It was Resolved by the meeting that invitations should be extended, through the medium of the Newspapers, to the surviving Patriots generally of the Revolution, to attend and join in the festivities of the occasion.

Celebration in Wayneville.—It will be seen, that in the notice taken of the arrangements for the celebration of the 4th July in Wayneville, Haywood county, in our paper of the 1st inst. that "Thomas Dew" was named as the Orator of the Day. We are requested to say, if Maj. Thos. Dew, Jr. of Rutherfordton was alluded to, the publication of his name was unauthorized, and given without his knowledge.

We learn that the Branch Bank in this place, will, in future, only receive in payment or deposit, specie or the notes of the Banks of this State or of the United States. Such a regulation, we are informed, been designed for some time past, and the dealers with the Bank generally notified that a rule of the kind would be established.

The arrest of J. Zane, some time held in the City of Charleston, by virtue of a *Capias*, issued from a court of record in the State of New York, seems to have awakened angry feelings among the people of Charleston, who have been reprimanded by those of the City of New York. It appears that Zane was arrested in New York upon a writ of *capias* ad respondendum and succeeded in giving bail for his personal appearance at the return day of the process. In the meantime he absconded from New York, and fixed himself in Charleston. An officer was sent with a *Capias* from New York during the past winter and succeeded in arresting him, but was compelled to carry his prisoner before one of the Judges of the Circuit Court of the State of South Carolina, in obedience to a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, issued by the Judge, who released the prisoner from custody under the *Capias*, upon the ground of a previous arrest under an original writ issued from a court of record of South Carolina. The Judge decided, that the arrest under the *Capias* was lawful, but that the arrest of the Sheriff of Charleston was equally valid, and when two legal claims, of this character, conflicted, that which emanated from the authority of the court of South Carolina must be preferred. It seems he has been arrested a second time, and carried on board a vessel to be transported to New York. At the time some steps were taken on the part of the City authorities of Charleston to procure his release from imprisonment, since they deemed his arrest an unwarrantable interference with the internal concerns of the State and a total disregard of the rights and privileges of its citizens.

The adjournment of Congress.—On Monday, the 31st ult. the first session of the twenty first Congress closed. Saturday was the last business day of that body. The President appears to have deliberated, to the last moment, upon the bills, which involved questions of the deepest importance to the country. Both houses sat from ten o'clock in the morning of Saturday to four or five o'clock in the morning of Sunday. Among the bills which received the sanction of the President and became laws, was the bill upon colonial trade. The bill to reduce the duty on Molasses. The bill to reduce the duty on Salt. The bill to establish the office of Solicitor in the Treasury. The bill which provides for the continuation of the Cumberland road and of surveys for objects of Internal Improvement passed the House of Representatives. An amendment was made there, striking out the appropriation for continuing the road from St. Louis to Jefferson City, upon the ground that that was a road of the description which the President recently refused to sanction. The bill in relation to Rivers and Harbors passed both Houses. The bill authorizing an additional subscription to the stock of the Louisville and Portland Canal, which passed the Senate some time since, passed in the House of Representatives but is retained by the President for fuller consideration. The bill providing for the adjustment, in part, of the long contested claims of the state of Massachusetts for services rendered by the militia during the war of 1812-15, which had previously passed in the Senate, was passed in the House of Representatives. The bill authorizing a subscription to the stock of the Washington and F. ederick Turnpike Road Company, passed the House of Representatives (having previously passed the Senate) but to which the President refused to affix his sanction. The bill, which had passed the Senate for graduating the price of the Public lands, was taken up in the lower House, and lost by a vote to lay it on the table. The Bill, noticed above, reported in the lower house, at the suggestion of the President empowering him, upon the reception of satisfactory evidence that the Government of Great Britain will open the ports of its colonial possessions to the vessels of the United States, to issue his proclamation declaring that he has received such evidence, and that thereupon the ports of the United States shall be opened to British trading Vessels, may be regarded, when the reasons, which led to its introduction, are recollected, as a token of the returning inclination on the part of the British Government, to establish our commercial relations upon former terms of free intercourse and unrestricted interchange of trade.

Our readers are informed that a Grand Menagerie of curious Animals will be exhibited in this place on Thursday and Friday next.

Virgil Maxey, of Maryland was nominated by the President of the United States on Saturday the 29th ult. to the Office of Solicitor of the Treasury, which has just been created; and the nomination was confirmed without opposition.

The Vice-President having, Saturday, retired from the chair of the Senate for the remainder of the Session, the Hon. Samuel Smith of Maryland was elected President of the Senate *pro tempore*.

The friends of the Bible Society in Davidson co., are respectfully requested to meet in the Court-House at Lexington, on Saturday, the 26th of June, at 12 o'clock, to make arrangements for supplying all the destitute families in their county with the Holy Scriptures. It is expected that several Clergymen, and perhaps some other persons, will deliver addresses on the occasion. DANIEL GOULD, Agent of the A. B. S. for N. Carolina. 3124

June 3d, 1850.

NAPOLEON.

Essling was the first battle lost by Napoleon. Out of thirty battles in which he commanded in person, he was fortunate and skillful enough to lose only six: Essling, Craonoe, Leipzig, Brienne, Laon, and Waterloo. His defeat at Essling was repaired some time afterwards by his victory at Wagram; that of Craonoe completed the disorganization of the army of Moscow; that of Leipzig deprived him of his army; and of Germany, and laid open France to his enemies; that of Brienne became fatal to the conqueror, by inspiring him with a false idea of security, for which he was soon severely punished; that of Laon was the last effort of an expiring army; that of Waterloo terminated his military and political career.

Worthy of Attention!
COWAN & REEVES are now receiving and opening of their Store, Wood Grove in Rowan county, 12 miles west of Salisbury a general assortment of
New Fashionable and Cheap GOODS.
selected by J. J. Reeves of the above firm, and bought for Cash from the latest importations in N. York and Philadelphia. All of which they are determined to sell as low as any Goods of the same quality can be bought in this section of the country. Their assortment consists of
Dry Goods. Hard Ware. Cutlery and Groceries
of all descriptions usually kept in Stores. Their friends and customers are invited to call, examine and judge for themselves. C. & R. June 8th, 1850. 3mt24
Cowan & Reeves, respectfully beg leave to return their sincere thanks for the liberal patronage they have heretofore received from their friends and customers, and hope by close attention and steady habits to merit a continuance of the same.

Hat Manufacture.—One of the most flourishing species of manufacture now carried on in this city is that of Hats—There are probably at this moment about eight or twelve manufacturers, and manufacturers, and as many as 80 or 90 venders, distributed over the city. A full fourth part of the venders will be found in Broadway. It is estimated, as we have heard, that hats to the value of a million and a half dollars, are vended in this city, two thirds of which are sent into the country in different directions. Several of the venders and manufacturers do a pretty large business, a few of them reaching as high as \$100,000 in sales, being probably equal to an average of 25,000 hats a year. N. York Enquirer.

Self Stretching Sacking Bottom Bedstead or Cot.
We have examined this ingenious invention of Mr. Williamson, the novelty of which appears to consist in tightening the sacking by means of the pressure placed upon it, and in proportion to the weight, the tightness is increased. We think it a great improvement, and will add to the comfort of sleepers. The model which we examined, was for several days exhibited in the Exchange, but for the accommodation of ladies, we understand is to be seen this day at Mr. Princes' store, John street, opposite the Arcade.

We learn from the New York American that a Miss Smock, of New Jersey, has recently recovered a verdict of \$4000, against David Williamson, for slander. Mr. Southard, late Secretary of the Navy, distinguished himself as counsel for the plaintiff.

The value of money in Great Britain and France, estimated in dollars and cents.

GREAT BRITAIN.	
Farthing,	46 dec.
Penny,	1 c. 80 "
Groat,	7 c. 40 "
Shilling,	22 c. 22 "
Crown, or 5 shillings,	\$1 11 c. 16 "
Sovereign, or pound,	4 44 c. 41 "
Guinea, 21 shillings,	4 66 c. 65 "
FRANCE.	
Denier,	8 dec.
Sol, or 12 deniers,	92 "
Livre Tournois, or 20 sols,	15 c. 52 "
Ecu, or crown, 6 livres,	\$1 10 c.
Pistole, ten livres,	1 85 c. 17 "
Louis d'or,	4 44 c. 44 "
Franc,	84 c. 74 "
Five francs,	93 c. 70 "

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury Prices, June 12.—Cotton 12 to 20 cents, corn 35 to 40, beef 34 to 4, butter 8 to 10, flour 3.75 to 4 per barrel, wheat 50 to 65, Irish potatoes 40 to 50, sweet do. 35 to 40, brown sugar 10 to 12, coffee 13 to 17, salt 1.12 1/2 to 1.20, homespun cloth 15 to 25, whiskey 20 to 23, bacon 8 to 10.
Charleston, May 31.—Cotton 9 to 11 1/2 cents, flour 5 1/2 to 7, whiskey, 25 to 26, bacon 8 to 10, hams 8 to 10, best kind of bagging 19 to 22, salt 50 to 55, corn 48 to 50, coffee 11 to 13 1/2, N. Carolina bank bills 1 1/2 a 2 per cent. discount; Georgia, 1 ditto.
Fayetteville, June 5.—Cotton 8 1/2 to 9 1/2, bacon 5 1/2 to 7, peach brandy 40 apple do 30 a 35 butter 10 to 15, corn 49 to 50, flaxseed 80, flour 3 1/2 to 4 1/2, land 6, molasses 35 a 38, sugar 9 to 11, salt 65 to 70, tallow 8, wheat 60 a 65, whiskey 24 to 26, U. S. bank notes 1 cent. premium, Cape Fear ditto, 1 1/2 a 2.
Columbia, S. C. June 3.—Cotton 7 a 10 1/2, flour 5 to 6 1/2, whiskey 30 to 37, bacon 8 to 10, wheat 87 1/2 to 100, corn 60 to 62 1/2, salt 70 to 75.
Cheraw, June 2.—Cotton 8 to 9 1/2, bagging 18 to 22, coffee 15 to 16, sugar 8 to 11, salt 75, corn 45 to 50, flour (from wagons) 4.50 to 5, Baltimore 6.50, peach brandy 40 to 50, apple do. 30 to 35, whiskey 28 to 30, molasses 35 to 40, flaxseed 50 to 60, oats 30, bacon 7 to 10, hard 6 to 8, mackerel 6 to 7.50.
Camden, June 5.—Cotton 9 to 10, flour 5 a 5 1/2 out of the wagons, that from Camden will 6 to 7; wheat 85 a 93, corn 55 to 62 1/2, oats 32, salt 62 1/2, whiskey 30 to 35, bacon 8 to 12 1/2.
Newbern, June 6.—Cotton 8.00 to 8.25, flour 5.00 a 6.50, wheat 87 1/2 to 1 dollar, bacon 5 to 6, salt 80 to 100, peach brandy 75, apple do. 40 a 45, whiskey 35.

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of land in Mecklenburg county, containing 175 acres, lying on the waters of Paw Creek, on the road leading from the Tuckersville Road to Camden, joining lands with Alex. Cathy, Francis M. Beatty, and Arch'd. Waddle. The land is of an excellent quality, and well adapted to the culture of corn, cotton, and small grain.
Also, a good Meadow, and some first rate bottom land.
There is a two story dwelling house, and other necessary out houses; which are all new and good. Also, a large frame Machine-house, with an excellent Cotton-Gin and Screw, which will be sold with the place, or separate, as it may suit the purchaser. This place is also an excellent stand for public business, and particularly Mercantile, as it is remote from any store, and in the neighborhood of several valuable gold mines.
Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to apply soon, and view the land, as an opportunity of getting so desirable a situation will not offer soon. The terms will be made easy and accommodating; and will be made known to any person wishing to purchase, by Andrew Grier, Esq. living near the place; or a letter addressed to myself, directed to the post-office at Wilkings Mills, Lincoln county, N. C. will be promptly attended to. JAS. G. SCOTT. May 31st, 1850. 4mt

Worthy of Attention!

COWAN & REEVES are now receiving and opening of their Store, Wood Grove in Rowan county, 12 miles west of Salisbury a general assortment of
New Fashionable and Cheap GOODS.

selected by J. J. Reeves of the above firm, and bought for Cash from the latest importations in N. York and Philadelphia. All of which they are determined to sell as low as any Goods of the same quality can be bought in this section of the country. Their assortment consists of
Dry Goods. Hard Ware. Cutlery and Groceries
of all descriptions usually kept in Stores. Their friends and customers are invited to call, examine and judge for themselves. C. & R. June 8th, 1850. 3mt24
Cowan & Reeves, respectfully beg leave to return their sincere thanks for the liberal patronage they have heretofore received from their friends and customers, and hope by close attention and steady habits to merit a continuance of the same.

Grand Menagerie

OF CURIOUS ANIMALS.
To be exhibited in this place on Thursday and Friday, the 17th and 18th inst. among which is the great Highting.

ELEPHANT

TIPPOO SULTAN.
The performance of Tippon Sultan, together with the dexterity and intrepidity of his keeper, afford a spectacle, not only curious and diverting, but in many instances highly interesting to the spectator. Among a variety of singular marks of sagacity in this Elephant, is the fact that he will take his stand in the middle of the yard, and move briskly around; his hind feet remaining in the centre of the circle, which he performs with his head; places his keeper on his trunk, and whilst he continues moving round the circle, raises him up to the height of 13 or 14 feet, and with the most singular and seemingly studied accuracy, catches him upon his trunk and trunk, and in conclusion, gives him a toss in the air and safely lands him upon the back of the Elephant.

The nature of this performance, with the double security of the keeper, render this exhibit more intrepid and interesting than the laughable feats of the celebrated Mr. Stoker. This Elephant is a male, and superior in size to any in the country, being about ten feet high, weighing ten thousand pounds, and has tusks about four feet long. With the Elephant will be exhibited the *Brazilian Tiger*, the *Leopard*, the *Caiman*, and with various kinds of Monkeys among which are the *Lion Tail Monkey*, the *Ring Tail Monkey*, together with several *Ape* and *Baboon*. *Dandy Jack* will perform on his *Pony*. The exhibition will be accompanied with good music. Admission 25 cents—children under 12 years of age half price. Hours of exhibition—from 11 in the morning until 4 in the evening.

An Estray.

STRAYED from the subscriber residing at Liberty Hill Kershaw District, S. C. in March last, a small dark mule lately purchased out of a drove from Virginia, supposed to be about two years old, not bridle-wise, had, when it left me, a small rope round his neck. I am inclined to the belief that he will endeavor to get back to Virginia via N. Carolina. Any person who may take up said mule and give information to the subscriber residing at Liberty Hill, S. C. will receive the thanks of the subscriber will be generally rewarded.
WYATT PATTERSON.

Taken up and Committed

TO the jail of Rowan county on the 9th inst. a yellow boy, who says his name is Jacob and belongs to James Bane of Mecklenburg county, N. C. formerly the property of John Chesler of Rowan county. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.
F. SLATK, Sheriff of Rowan County.

Salisbury, June 9th, 1850.

State of North Carolina, Burke county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April term, 1850: Charles Carmon vs. Jason H. Wilson, Original Attachment levied: Ordered by Court, that publication be made for six weeks, in the Western Carolinian, for the defendant to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Burke county, at the Court House in Morganton, on the fourth Monday of July next and plead or reply, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered up against him. Test. JAMES ERWIN, Ck.

Rowan county, May Sessions, 1850.

WILLIAM C. BYRD or John A. Chaffin Original Attachment levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant John A. Chaffin is not an inhabitant of this State, On motion of the Plaintiff by his attorney: It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for said John A. Chaffin, to be and appear before the Justice of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 3d Monday in August next, then and there to reply or plead, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him for the plaintiff's debt and costs: Witness Jno. Giles clerk of our said court at his office, the third Monday in May, 1850. JOHN GILES, c. c.

NEW-YORK CHEAP CLOAK Manufactory.

THE subscriber Manufactures, for the Southern and Western trade, and keeps constantly on hand, a very large Stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's CLOAKS, made of every description of Silk and Stuff Goods, purchased expressly for the purpose, at the lowest auction prices. These Cloaks are made in the best Style, by persons who have had several years experience in the business; and will be sold, by the quantity, on liberal terms, at prices that will probably make them as safe and profitable a purchase as any description of Goods that can be purchased in this market. 10/28.

F. J. CONANT,

184 Maiden Lane, corner of Green st. N. Y. &c. F. J. C. also manufactures and keeps constantly on hand, for sale, by the quantity, a large and complete assortment of STOCKS, of every description, warranted made of the best of materials, and in the latest and best Style.

THE STRANGER.

From a work, entitled "Legendary Ballads," by Thomas Moore, Esq. lately published in London.

Come, live while I tell of the heart-wounded stranger,
Who sleeps her last slumber in this haunted
Where often at midnight the lonely wood-ranger
Hears soft fairy music to re-echo around.

None e'er knew the home of that heart-stricken
lady; [understand;
Her language, though sweet, none could e'er
But her features so sunn'd, and her eye-lash so
shady,
Bespoke her a child of some far Eastern land.

'Twas one summer night, when the village lay
asleeping,
A soft strain of melody came o'er our ears;
So sweet, but so mournful, half-song and half-
weeping!

Like music that sorrow had steep'd in her tears.
We thought 'twas an anthem some angel had
sung us. [high,
But soon as the day-beams had gush'd from on
With wonder we saw this bright stranger among
us.

All lovely and lone as if stray'd from the sky.
Nor long did her life for this sphere seem in-
tended.

For pale was her cheek with that spirit-like hue,
Which comes when the day of this world is
nigh ended,
And light from another already shines through.

Then her eyes when she sung—oh! but once
to have seen them,
Left thoughts in the soul that can never depart;
While her looks, and her voice made a language
between them,

That spoke more than holiest words to the heart.
But she pass'd like a day-dream—no skill could
restore her—

What e'er was her sorrow, its ruin was fast;
She died with the same spell of mystery o'er her,
That song of past days on her lips to the last.

Not even in the grave is her sad heart reposing,
Still hovers her spirit of grief round her tomb;
For oft when the shadows of midnight are closing,
The same strain of music is heard through the
gloom.

More New & Fashionable
GOODS.

THE subscriber still continues to keep up a
large and full supply of almost every kind of
GOODS,

suited to all seasons of the year: And is
now receiving and opening, at his Store in
Salisbury, additional supplies of the latest im-
portations, selected by himself, with care, and
bought on the best terms for cash, part in Phil-
adelphia, but principally in New York: Which
are offered on the lowest terms for cash, or on
a short credit to punctual customers. The pub-
lic are invited to call, examine, and judge for
themselves. JOHN MURPHY.

Salisbury, April, 1830. 3m28

J. M. Respectfully begs leave to return his
unfeigned thanks for the very liberal and dis-
tinguished patronage he has been so highly
favoured with, by a discerning public; and
hopes, by a diligent attention, to merit a con-
tinuance of the same.

Hampton & Palmer,

HAVE formed a copart-
nership, as Watch
and Clock Makers, Silversmiths
and Jewelers, for the purpose of carrying on
the business, in all its various branches, in the town
of Salisbury. They occupy
the New Shop, built by James B. Hampton,
adjoining his dwelling—on Maine street, 6 or 7
doors south of the Court-House.

They will carefully Repair all kinds of Watch-
es, Clocks, and Time-Pieces, and warrant them
to perform well: And are prepared to manufac-
ture, and will keep on hand for sale, all descrip-
tions of Silver Ware, such as Spoons, Ladles,
Sugar Tongs, &c. Work sent from a distance
will be promptly executed, and safely returned
according to directions.

A good assortment of JEWELRY will be kept
constantly on hand, and sold low for cash.

JAMES B. HAMPTON,
JOHN C. PALMER.

Salisbury, April 24, 1830. 13

James B. Hampton tenders his grateful ac-
knowledgements to the public, for the liberal
patronage hitherto extended to himself individ-
ually; and respectfully asks a continuance of it
to the firm of which he is a partner. N. B.
Those indebted to him, are earnestly desired to
liquidate their accounts as soon as possible; as
his new arrangement makes it necessary old
debts should be settled up.

Catawba Navigation Compy.

A General meeting of the stockholders of the
N. Carolina Catawba Navigation Company
will be held at Lincolnton, on the 19th of July
next. The stockholders are earnestly re-
quested to attend, either in person, or by proxy.
The settlement of the outstanding debts of the
company, and the appointment of officers, are
among the objects of the Meeting. The Naviga-
tion of the river being now open to the State
line, it becomes exceedingly important that the
future operations of the company should be de-
termined at this meeting.

ISAAC T. AVERY, President. &c.
May 24th, 1830. 7:25

For Sale, or Rent,

THE Houses and Lots, in the town of
Salisbury, owned by Peter Krider.

That range of Buildings, on Main street,
in part occupied by Samuel Jones, as a House of
Entertainment, are so well known, that a de-
scription would be superfluous. Their imme-
diate proximity to the Court House, renders them
valuable for every kind of public business—
particularly for Stores, Taverns, Shops for Me-
dicines, &c.

Another House and Lot, on Main street, two
or three squares east of the Court-House, for-
merly owned by Alexander Boyd, is very de-
sirable for a dwelling, being a good frame build-
ing, with the necessary out-houses, &c. Or,
being on the street, it is suitable for public use.

All or any of these Houses and Lots will be
sold low, and terms made very easy; or, if not
sold, they will be rented, on moderate terms.
For further particulars, apply to the subscriber,
Agent for the proprietor. JNO. UTMAN.

Salisbury, May 24th, 1830. 6:25

HER IMAGE.

'Tis morning, and I wake—the earliest vision,
That beams upon me is thy face divine;
And then my spirit floats in light ethereal,
And bliss springs youthful from those smiles of
thine.

'Tis she—'tis she! I cry, swift flow my veins,
I kiss the air, as if her breath had press'd it—
I bow to earth, as if her feet had press'd it—
Yes! she was here, and still her influence reigns.
Fair Representative! the sweet infection
Of power is with thee—gentle, but supreme:
Blending such dreams of hope and recollection,
And gilding with new glory every dream;
Look!—for the sun is up, and on thy face
Throws all its lustre, light, and heavenly grace.

NEW CHEAP STORE.

ALL NEW GOODS.

W. H. Hackett, and Samuel Lemly,

HAVING formed a Copartnership in the
Mercantile Business, under the firm of
Hackett & Lemly; beg leave to inform their
friends and the public, that they are now re-
ceiving and opening, in the House lately occu-
pied by Daniel H. Cress, on Main street, direct-
ly opposite J. Murphy's, a general and hand-
some assortment of

ENTIRELY NEW GOODS.

purchased for cash, in New-York and Phila-
delphia, of the latest importations: Which they
will sell as low as Goods can be had in this part
of the country. They respectfully invite their
acquaintances, and all who may wish to exam-
ine their stock, to call and satisfy themselves,
as to the quality of the goods, the lowness of
the prices, and the variety of the assortment.

Salisbury, May 5th, 1830. 17

N. B. Hackett & Lemly have a lot back of
their store, and opposite Mowry's Blacksmith's
Shop, provided for the accommodation of their
friends, with racks and troughs, convenient for
hitching and feeding horses.

New Cheap Store.

CLAYLAND & TORRENCE.

R. M. CLAYLAND and A. TORRENCE,
H. having formed a copartnership in the
Mercantile Business, under the above firm, beg
leave respectfully to inform the inhabitants of
Salisbury and the surrounding country, that they
have just returned from New-York and Phila-
delphia, with a beautiful assortment of

New Style, Fancy and Staple
GOODS,

which have been selected from the latest im-
portations, and will be offered at a very small
advance for cash. Purchasers are invited to call
and view their assortment.

Salisbury, April 5, 1830. 14

No longer to be "put off."

THE Notes and accounts of A. Torrence, and
T. A. Torrence & Co. are placed in the hands
of C. L. Torrence, for collection; and I would
advise those interested, to call on him before ten
days before May Court. A. TORRENCE.

April 17th, 1830. 15

For Sale,

A VALUABLE FARM.

LIVING in the vicinity of States-
ville, containing 675 acres of
land, on which is a good dwelling-
house, kitchen, and other buildings;
an excellent orchard and meadow,
and about 130 acres under cultivation. For fur-
ther information, and terms, apply to the sub-
scriber on the premises.

ALEXANDER S. MATTHEWS.

Island county, 24th May, 1830. 3m23

The Tennessee Spinster.

HAVING commenced manufacturing the Ma-
chines commonly known as the Tennessee
Spinster, the subscriber respectfully informs the
public, that he is prepared to make, on short no-
tice, at his Shop in the town of Salisbury, Main
street, opposite the State Bank, any number of
these useful articles of Household Furniture, at
only one hundred dollars a piece, completed ready
for use; whereas they have always heretofore
sold at one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

An servant, with very little instruction, can, from
cotton in the seed, pick, card, and spin from thirty-
to forty cuts of yarn a day—either coarse or
fine, slack or hard twisted, as may be desired.

The subscriber has some of these Machines
now finished, and in operation: those desirous
of seeing them are invited to call.

Orders for Machines, sent from a distance,
will be promptly attended to.

E. P. MITCHELL.

Salisbury, April 25th, 1830. 16

Windsor Chair & Bed-Stead
MAKING.

THE subscriber very respectfully informs the
public, that he has, and will continue to
keep on hand, a large supply of high, half-high,
and low

BED-STEADS,

inferior to none in this country. Also, he intends
to keep on hand, a full supply of elegant well
made

Windsor Chairs, Settees, &c.

warranted to be of good timber and well made.
The subscriber will shortly have

SIDEBOARDS & BUREAUS.

Orders from a distance will meet with punctu-
al attention; and all kind of Repairs, in his
line, will meet with due attendance.

His terms will be accommodating. Country
produce will be taken in part pay for work.

The subscriber returns his acknowledgements
for the liberal encouragement he has heretofore
received, and hopes to merit a continuance of
public patronage. WM. R. HUGHES.

Salisbury, April 24, 1830. 13

Wanted, a Journeyman at the above busi-
ness: a good workman will meet with con-
stant employ, and liberal wages.

WAGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at
the Wagon Yard, where every con-
venience is provided for Man and Horse, to make
them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25
cents a day and night, for the privilege of the
Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and
shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery
and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confection-
ary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers,
in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfort-
able style.—Fayetteville, April, 1st 1830. 11

Progress of Slander—Mrs. Hop-
kins told me that she heard Sam Gibb's
wife say that John Harris' wife told
her Granny Smith heard that it was
no doubt the widow Baker said that
Capt. Wood's wife thought that Col.
Lane's wife believed that old Mrs.
Lamb reckoned positively that Peter
Dunham's wife had told Nell Buesen-
den that her aunt had declared to the
world that it was generally believed
that old mother Paker and old uncle
Trimbletoe had said in plain terms,
that she heard Betsy Cook say that
her sister Polly had said that it was
well known in the neighbourhood that
old Mrs. Slouch made no bones of say-
ing that in her opinion it was a matter
of fact that dolly Lightfinger would
soon be obliged to get her a new apron
string.

REMOVED.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his cus-
tomers, and the public, that he has
REMOVED HIS STORE

into his new and spacious building, just finished
and fitted up in most elegant style, superior to
any in the town: It is the stand formerly owned
and occupied by his uncle, Daniel Cress, sen.;
on Main street a few doors from the Court-House,
west side: Where the subscriber hopes to re-
ceive calls from his old customers, and all others
who are desirous of buying

Cheap Goods, & Good Goods!

He is receiving, at short intervals, direct from
Philadelphia and New-York, a well selected and
complete assortment of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

well adapted to this market, and purchased
entirely for cash, which will enable him to sell
very cheap for CASH, or on time to responsible
customers. Among his stock, will be found a
complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hard-Ware, Groceries,

Cutlery, Domestic, &c.

Those who wish to purchase good and cheap
Goods, will please call, examine, and judge for
themselves.

DANIEL H. CRESS.

Dec. 4th, 1829. 97

N. B. The manufacturing of Stills and Tin
Plate Ware, heretofore conducted by Edward
Cress, will hereafter be carried on by the sub-
scriber: who will keep constantly on hand, or
manufacture to order,

Stills, and Tin Plate Ware,

made of the best materials, and in the most sub-
stantial and fashionable style of workmanship;
and hopes, by a strict attention to this branch of
business, to merit the patronage of the public.

D. H. CRESS.

Boot and Shoe Making.

THOMAS MULL, Jr. having
just received a fresh and
extensive assortment of all de-
scriptions of Northern LEATHER
and Materials, of the best quality; and having
in his employ from 10 to 15 Journeymen, some
of whom are equal if not superior to any work-
men in the United States;—he therefore feels
warranted in asserting, that he is able to ex-
ecute every description of work in his line of
business, equal, as to style, neatness and dura-
bility, to any thing of the kind in the Union.

Having engaged Mr. EBENEZER DICKSON
as Foreman, that gentleman will, at all times, be
found in attendance at his Shop, (which is on
Main street, three doors south of the Court
House, and adjoining the Post-Office) to re-
ceive orders, deliver work, give receipts for
money paid, and generally to accommodate all
who may patronize the Establishment.

From his extensive arrangements in business,
I am enabled to give long indulgences to re-
sponsible dealers.

Grateful for the liberal patronage hitherto re-
ceived, I shall use every endeavor to merit a
continuance of the public favor.

Orders for Boots or Shoes, sent from a dis-
tance, shall be promptly executed, and the work
sent as per order.

Salisbury, April 24, 1830. 3m25

To Journeymen Shoemakers.

Wanted, two first rate workmen, at Ladies'
Shoes and Pumps; to whom good wages, and
constant employment, will be given, on applica-
tion as above. T. MULL, Jr.

New Fashionable & Cheap
GOODS.

MICHAEL BROWN

HAS the pleasure of announcing to his
friends, customers, and the public in gen-
eral, that he is now opening, at his old stand in
Salisbury, an elegant assortment of

New, Fashionable, & Cheap Goods,
direct from the cities of Philadelphia and New-
York, and selected by himself, from the latest im-
portations for the Spring of 1830: Which he
offers as low as any Goods of the same quality
can be bought in this market. His assortment
comprises every article usually kept in Stores.
Purchasers are invited to call, examine, and
judge for themselves. 13

Salisbury, May 7th, 1830.

Fresh Groceries.

JUST received, and for sale
very low for cash,

45 bags Coffee
6 hhds Sugar
8 do. Molasses
3 bbls. Loaf Sugar
500 bushels Liverpool Salt
2 tierces fresh Rice
3000 lbs. Spun Cotton, assorted Nos.
2000 lbs. Logwood, partly ground
2 bbls. Copperas
400 lbs. Putty
12 kegs White Lead, ground in oil
Teneriffe, Lisbon and Sweet Wines

Also, on hand,
5000 lbs. BACON;
With a general and full assortment of all other
kinds of GOODS, suited to the season and place.

JOHN MURPHY.

May 7th, 1830. 8:25

Farmers might easily save the flesh
of Horses and Cows, and confer great
kindness on their animals in prevent-
ing the usual annoyance of flies, by
simply washing the parts with the ex-
tract of Pennyroyal. Flies will not
alight a moment on the spot to which
this has been applied. Every man
who is compassionate to his beast,
ought to know this simple remedy,
and every livery stable, and country
inn, ought to have a supply at hand
for travellers.

Salisbury Female Academy.

AN Institution, under the above title, for Fe-
males exclusively, will be commenced on
Monday, July 19, 1830.

The course of instruction will include Spell-
ing, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English
Grammar, Geography with the use of the Globes,
History, Botany, Chymistry, Natural Philosophy,
Astronomy and Belles Lettres; Music, vocal
and instrumental; Drawing, and Painting, will
form a separate department.

Aware of the indispensable necessity of pro-
portioning the number of instructors to that of
pupils, the subscriber, as Principal, pledges him-
self to employ a competent assistant as soon as
his school exceeds twenty, and another for every
additional twenty.

The charges for tuition will be regulated by
those which have heretofore prevailed in this
section of the State.

Arrangements will be made, as soon as possi-
ble, for the reception of Boarders by the Prin-
cipal; they can be received immediately, on
moderate terms, into respectable families.

GEO. L. BAKER.

June 7th, 1830. 22

MASONIC.

THE Festival of St. John the Baptist, will be
celebrated by Fulton Lodge, No. 99, in the
town of Salisbury, on Thursday, the 24th of
June, inst. Members of the adjoining Lodges,
and sojourning brethren, are invited to partici-
pate. A Sermon and an appropriate Ad-
dress will be delivered on the occasion.

B. AUSTIN, Secretary.

June 24, 1830. 3m24

Doctor W. Parham,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citi-
zens of Rowan, and the adja-
cent county of Cabarrus, that he has
located himself at Noah Parke's, ten
miles south west of Salisbury, N. C.

for the purpose of practising Medicine, Surgery,
and Obstetrics. He hopes by moderate charges
and strict attention to the duties of his pro-
fession, to merit and receive a liberal share of public
patronage.

China Grove, Rowan co. N. C. June 5, 1830.

Doctor W. F. Thomas

RESPECTFULLY informs the citi-
zens of Burke county, and his
friends, that he has located at Maj
John E. Patton's, on the road leading
from Morganton to Rutherfordton,
where he may at all times be found, unless pro-
fessionally absent; ready to attend to all who
may desire his assistance in the different branches
of his profession. He hopes from his unre-
mitting attention to his profession, to receive a
share of public patronage

Patomville, May 5th, 1830. 3m26

Five Cents Reward.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber, on or
about the 15th March last, an indentured
apprentice to the Gun-Smith trade, named
David Moore; about 18 years of age, 5 feet 5
or 6 inches high, stout, thick and well made.
Any person apprehending said runaway, and re-
turning him to his master shall receive the above
reward.

SHERROD GANT.

Mountain Creek, Lincoln co. N. C. May 29, 1830. 3m24

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, sometime heretofore, a Power
of Attorney was given to Genl. James
Wellborn, of the County of Wilkes and State of
North Carolina, by David Campbell and Jane
Campbell his Wife, of Wilson county, and state
of Tennessee, in relation to the estate, both real
and personal, which said Jane derived from her
father Hugh Montgomery, deceased, of Salis-
bury, N. Carolina; which said power gave said
Wellborn full authority to convey, &c. And
whereas, said David and Jane have transferred
their interest in said estate to William Mont-
gomery Cowan, Mary Fernel McWhirter my
wife, Margaret Lavinia Campbell, and Joseph
Warren Campbell, together with full power to
revoke said Power of Attorney given to said
Wellborn; And whereas, I am authorized by
said William Montgomery Cowan, Mary Fernel
McWhirter, Margaret Lavinia Campbell, and
Joseph Warren Campbell, to act for them in re-
lation to the above business: I hereby, for my-
self and for the above named persons, revoke
the Power of Attorney given to said Wellborn,
and refuse to ratify or confirm any act which
said Wellborn may hereafter do by virtue of its
authority.

SAMUEL C. McWHIRTER, Agent. &c.
May 31st, 1830. 7m26

Taken up and Committed

TO the Jail of Rowan county, on 22th instant,
a Negro man who says his name is Dick,
and belongs to John Bonner, of Fairfield Dis-
trict, South Carolina. He is about 30 years of
age, and quite black; speaks quick when spoken
to; and is of common size. The owner is
requested to prove property, pay charges, and
take him away.

F. SLATER, S.W.
Salisbury, 28th April, 1830. 17

Taken up and Committed

TO the Jail of Burke county, on the 13th inst.
a negro man, who says his name is Frank,
and belongs to Thomas Powel, of Laurens Dis-
trict, South Carolina; is about 29 or 30 years of
age, quite black, somewhat knock-kneed, has a
wen on his left ear. The owner is requested to
come forward, prove property, pay charges, and
take him away.

JNO. M'GUIRE, Jailor.
May 22d, 1830. 22

Writing & Wrapping Paper,

MANUFACTURED at the Salem Paper-mill,
for sale, on moderate terms, at this office.

June, 1830. 31

MISCELLANY.

A Girl's Advice.—The following
sprightly passage is taken from an ar-
ticle in a late number of the Albanian.
Some of our young philosophers may
read it with profit.

"It is a common thing for pedants
to complain that in the society of la-
dies their qualities are held at naught,
and the company of the gay and frivo-
lous preferred; the false glare of em-
pty display worshipped, and the orna-
ments of the mind despised; but why?
Not because our sex really dislike the
knowledge, or its vehicles, but the man-
ner of its ministrations. Observe the
entrance of one of these wisdom bearing
caskets into a room filled with fashion-
able company, how like a silly fellow
he blushes, and instead of advancing
to pay his respects, and recognize his
acquaintances, see how he skulks be-
hind your back or into a corner, twist-
ing his thumbs or thrusting his hands
into his pocket as if he expected to find
his self possession at the bottom; does
he then expect the ladies to gather
round him, and by dint of catechising,
extort his 'wise saws' and ancient, not
'modern instances?' Surely not; they
will unquestionably prefer in such
cases the company of those who can
engage them in lively, spirited, chit-
chat, suitable to the occasion; for be
it remembered that a modern drawing
room neither is, nor ought to be, a
temple of Minerva. But let a man
who is a scholar, and at the same time
a gentleman, appear among us; let
him visit us in our homes and mingle
in our domestic circle; let him use his
powers of pleasing and instructing, in
a manner suitable to time and place,
and my life on't he will be preferred
to any of the butterflies, who flutter
round us, and whom we chase for our
amusement, without any desire to
catch them.

"Take my advice, rub off